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theoretical physics in the University of Bordeaux, and by his numerous memoirs, in which he has applied the engines of analysis to the solution of real questions, has shown himself to be one of the first mathematical physicists of Europe. He is the author of a course of mathematical physics in two volumes, of treatises on the thermodynamic potential, hydrodynamics, elasticity, acoustics, of lectures on electricity and magnetism, and of an introduction to chemical mechanics. In the present work Professor Duhem has sought to give a rigid and purely analytical presentation of thermodynamics, in so far as the theories of that science bear upon the elucidation of chemical processes. The first volume noticed in Vol. VII. of *The Monist*, page 467, has been well received by the world of science, and doubtless the present volume which reaches the heart of the subject will be accorded a still more favorable reception. The publishers have given to it the same attractive form in point of mathematical typography, and a list of the errata in the first volume has been added.

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DAS PHILOSOPHISCHE IN HUMES GESCHICHTE VON ENGLAND. Von *Heinrich Goebel*,  
*Dr. phil.* Marburg: N. G. Elwert. 1897. Pages, 114.

Although the author limits his expositions to a critical review of David Hume's history of England, the pamphlet may as well be regarded as a criticism of the eighteenth century Rationalism from the standpoint of to-day. The inconsistencies which Goebel points out in Hume's views of civilisation, of the purport of history, of the nature of the state, of religion and the principles of morality, hold good with slight modifications almost for every one of the *esprits forts* of the eighteenth century. Hume is one of the most representative thinkers of his age and is at the same time free from the extravagances of Voltaire, which only serves to render his views, in the best sense of the word, typical of the whole movement that prevailed in his days with all its preferences and natural drawbacks.

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DIE AUTONOMIE DER MORAL. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Morallehre  
Immanuel Kants. Von *Kr. Birch-Reichenwald Aars*, Gymnasiallehrer in  
Kristiania. Hamburg and Leipsic: Leopold Voss. 1896. Pages, 123.

The author is scholarly and discriminative, but it is difficult to get at the trend of his inquiry. He takes Kant as his starting-point but at the same time criticises Kantian ethics for its lack of a psychological foundation. The booklet contains no table of contents, no index, no summary of results, and the reader who wants to learn what view the author takes of any special point has to read the whole pamphlet, and may even then, as the reviewer has learned by experience, not be able to find it.

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#### RECENT PAMPHLETS AND BROCHURES.

GERMAN AND DUTCH.—The Proceedings of the Royal Göttingen Academy of Sciences invariably contain notes of interest to philosophers, and of the recent issues may be mentioned the articles of Paul Stäckel on some unpublished *Correspond-*

*ence Between Gauss and Bolyai* (1897, No. 1) and a note of O. Helder on the *Principles of Hamilton and Maupertuis* (1896, No. 2). The first article will be found to be an interesting contribution to the history of the development of the theory of parallels, while the second touches a metaphysical question which has long engaged the attention of the foremost mathematicians and mechanicians.—Prof. F. Lindemann, the author of the celebrated proof of the impossibility of squaring a circle by the Euclidean methods, has recently published in the form of a brochure, an extract from the proceedings of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, which treats of the *History of Polyhedra and Numeral Signs* (Munich, 1897, F. Straub). Dr. Lindemann has gone very exhaustively into his subject, and has added to his treatise a number of plates figuring some recently discovered ancient polyhedra, and also some numeral characters found on ancient prehistoric monuments. The brochure runs to one hundred and twenty-four pages and contains much of importance to the history of civilisation.—The *Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathématiques* of the Mathematical Society of Amsterdam, fulfils somewhat the same function for mathematicians as do the *Psychological Index* and the *Année Psychologique* for psychologists. The editors are professors of mathematics in Groningen, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, and Delft. The print and arrangement are clear, and the whole forms a valuable bibliographical companion for the mathematician (Amsterdam: Delsman and Nolthenius; Paris: Gauthier-Villars et Fils).—Three of the editors of the last-named review, viz., J. C. Kluyver, D. C. Korteweg, and P. H. Schoute also publish in Amsterdam (Delsman and Nolthenius) a mathematical magazine called *Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde*. Articles are published in the respective languages of the authors furnishing them.

We have five physiological and psychological pamphlets to mention from Germany. The first two are by Dr. M. Verworn, Professor in the University of Jena, and are entitled, respectively: *Erregung und Lähmung* (Leipsic: Georg Thieme) and *Zellphysiologische Studien am Rothen Meer*, the latter of which appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences for 1896. Professor Verworn's views are known to the readers of *The Monist*, his attitude towards vitalism and his relegating the problem of life to cellular psychology being distinctive.—Dr. Th. Ziehen is Professor of Psychology in the same University as Dr. Verworn. His books are well known and a brief article by him on *Sensation* (*Empfindung*) which he has recently written for the *Real-Encyclopädie der Gesamten Heilkunde* (Urban & Schwarzenberg, Vienna and Leipsic) may be consulted with profit.—The phenomena of dreams, hypnotism, and suggestion have been recently engaging much of the attention of German psychologists and notably so at the University of Munich. Dr. Theodor Lipps, whose large work on the *Æsthetics of Space* we reviewed in the last *Monist*, has published a lecture on *The Psychology of Suggestion* (Leipsic: Barth, 1897). The address is mainly directed against that conception of science which would explain all psychological problems by corresponding theories of physiology.—The last of the five pamphlets

alluded to is by Dr. Carl Max Giessler of Erfurt and is entitled *Die physiologischen Beziehungen der Traumvorgänge* (Halle: Max Niemeyer).

In Philosophy, finally, we have (1) a *Kritische Analyse von Arthur Colliers Clavis universalis*, a discussion of a much neglected philosopher, by Arnold Kowalewski, submitted as a dissertation for the Doctorate at Greifswald; (2) an essay of forty-eight pages by Dr. Ernst Tuch on the import of the *Occasionalistic Theory of Lotze's System* (Berlin: Mayer and Müller) which will contain remarks of interest to students of Lotze, now so numerous in the United States and England; (3) a discussion of the *Æsthetic Teachings of Trendelenburg*, by Dr. Wilhelm Deike of Helmstedt; and lastly (4) a pamphlet *Individualität: Pädagogische Betrachtungen* (Eduard Heinrich Mayer, Leipsic, 1897) by a German-American fellow-citizen, Karl Knortz of Evansville, Indiana.

ITALIAN AND FRENCH.—Dr. Giuseppe D'Aguanno, Professor of the Philosophy of Law in the University of Palermo, and editor of a new magazine *Rivista di Storia e Filosofia del Diritto*, is exhibiting creditable activity in the field of philosophical jurisprudential criticism. He has recently published three pamphlets entitled; (1) *La Filosofia Etico-Giuridica da Kant a Spencer* (Part I.); (2) *Appunti di Lezioni di Filosofia del Diritto: I sistemi idealisti tedeschi posteriori ad E. Kant* (Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, etc.); (3) *Lo Spiritualismo e il Positivismo nella Filosofia Giuridica Contemporanea*; the last two of which are connected with his course of lectures in the University. All these pamphlets are published in Palermo.—Italian sociologists seem much addicted latterly to the study of social conditions in the United States, though as a rule their investigations are not at first hand. We have recently received an Italian pamphlet by Augusto Bosco on *Homicide in the United States of America* (Rome: G. Bestero, 1897), however, which seems to be a careful study; at least the author has made use of the best official reports of this country.—M. Henry Lagrésille has ventured upon the enunciation of his philosophical views of the universe in a pamphlet published by Berger-Levrault & Cie., Paris, and entitled *Quel est le point de vue le plus complet du Monde? et Quels sont les principes de la Raison universelle?* M. Lagrésille believes that God exists because universal reason exists. "I reason; therefore God exists." The author's methods are certainly not the methods of what is now considered ideal exact philosophy, and his discussions suffer accordingly.—Of the fruitful and uninterrupted activity of Madame Clémence Royer we have but to mention one recent product, *La Question Religieuse* (Paris, 1898), a problem which this distinguished lady discusses with her wonted insight and erudition.—Educators will be interested in the *Discourses* of MM. Guillaume de Greef, Louis de Brouckère, and Eugène Robert, delivered at the commencement exercises of the New University of Brussels, 1896. The New University of Brussels is a practical embodiment of the most modern ideas of education, and the discussions of the gentlemen just mentioned on *Integral Education and Positive Philosophy* have a distinct value.—M. G. de Vasconcellos-Abreu, the distinguished Professor of Sanskrit in the University of

Lisbon, has recently published in French a note on *The Symbolism of Numbers in the Traditional and Popular Magical Receipts of Europe* (Leyden: E. J. Brill). The Lisbon Professor claims to have established their analogy with the magical formulas of the *Atharvaveda*. He believes that the substitution of symbolical words for numbers and the symbolism of numbers generally, has sprung from traditions originally brought from India, and have taken root in a soil prepared for them by the Pythagorean and Gnostic doctrines, as well as by the religious practices of Christianity.—M. Alfred Binet has undertaken a new enterprise in his *L'Intermédiaire des Biologistes*. The magazine is different from the *Centralblätter* of the Germans, and the *Archives de Physiologie* of the French. It is to be a sort of *Notes and Queries* for biologists, who will find here a journal in which debated questions may be propounded and answered, and a record of bibliography of the subject kept. The Assistant Editor is Victor Henri and the publishers Schleicher Frères, Paris.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.—Dr. George Bruce Halsted has enriched his *Neomonic Series* by a translation from the Russian of Lobachévski's *New Principles of Geometry, With Complete Theory of Parallels* (Austin: Texas). Dr. Halsted is gradually accumulating and making accessible to American and English readers all the sources of the Non-Euclidean geometry. The present translation is the first made from the Russian in any language of Lobachévski's *New Principles*.—We have also received the first instalment of the publications of the University of Pennsylvania, New Series, No. 1. It is in the department of mathematics and is entitled *Contributions to the Geometry of the Triangle*, by Robert Judson Aley, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Indiana. The brochure is accompanied by a well-made plate containing the figures needed for demonstrations.—Prof. G. Galbraith of Toronto has had his address on the *Groundworks of Dynamics*, which he delivered in 1897 before the American Association, printed in separate form. Prof. Galbraith emphasises the necessity of the study of the historical development of mechanical ideas, as also the investigation of their physical contents as distinguished from their mathematical form. (The Salem Press, Salem, Mass.)—*The Logical Copula and Quantification of the Predicate* is the title of a pamphlet of 19 pages by Edward Adamson, in which are treated the generalised description of the copula, the quantification of terms, the law of individuality, and the privative concept. The author regards these topics as new, true, and of great utility. (London: David Nutt. 1s. net.)

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N. B.—Reviews of the following books have, for lack of room, been crowded out of the present *Monist*: *The Will to Believe*, by Prof. W. James (Longmans).—*Mental Development: Social and Ethical Interpretations*, by Prof. J. M. Baldwin (Macmillan).—*The Social Mind and Education*, by George Edgar Vincent (Macmillan).—*La structure du protoplasma et les théories de l'hérédité*, by Yves De-

lage (Paris, Schleicher Frères).—*The Non-Religion of the Future*, by M. Guyau (Henry Holt & Co., New York).—*The Evolution of the Idea of God*, by Grant Allen (Henry Holt & Co., New York).—*Geschichte der neueren deutschen Psychologie*, by Max Dessoir (Carl Duncker, Berlin).—*Outlines of Sociology*, by Lester F. Ward (Macmillan).—*Manual of Ethics*, by Prof. John S. MacKenzie (London, W. B. Clive), etc.

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## ERRATUM.

*To the Editor of The Monist:*

My attention has been called by the author of the monograph on *Living Substance* to an error in my review (*The Monist*, January, 1898). The statement on page 310, line 22, that certain changes in the embryos of echinoderms were "pointed out by Dr. Whitman" should have read were "pointed out to Dr. Whitman."

AMHERST COLLEGE, Jan. 31, 1898.

JOHN M. TYLOR.